Amnsements.

AMBRICAN ART GALLERIES-Day and Evening-Vere stchagin Exhibition.

AGDEMY OF MUSIC—2 and 8—The Old Homestead.

AMBERG'S THEATRE—2 and 8—Ein Toller Einfall.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—A Brass Monkey. BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—A Brass Monkey.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and 8—Little Lord Fauntierey
CASINO—2 and 8:15—The Yeomen of the Guard.
CHICKERING HALL—8:15—Concert
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8:15—Lottery of Love.
DOCKSTADER'S—2 and 8—Minstrels.
EDEN MUSEE—WAY Tables. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaux. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Uncle Tom's Cabin. HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE-2 and 8-The Lorgaire. LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Sweet Lavender. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-Capt. Swift. NIBLO'S—2 and 8—The Two Sisters.

PALMER'S THEATRE—2 and 8—The Winter's Tale STAR THEATRE-2 and S-Crystal Slipper. STANDARD THEATRE-2 and S-Miss Esmeralds.

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THE GRAND MUSEUM-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.-Gettysburg.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—Julius Caesar 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—La Cremation.

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Buginess Notices.

CHANGE IN PRICES.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1888.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Two dispatches, one from Zanzibar and one from St. Thomas, agree in saying that Henry M. Stanley was lately on the Aruwhimi: the former dispatch says as late as August 17: the latter dispatch said that Emin Bey was with Stanley. == The Liberal candidate was returned to Parliament from the Stockton division by a greatly reduced majority. === A murdered woman, thought to be a victim of suburb of London. = Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, refused to say when he would appoint Lord Sackville's successor. - Dr. Tanner, M. P., spoke of Mr. Balfour as a " coward and har," and was suspended in the House of

Congress - Both branches in session. = ate: Mr. Teller's resolution to investigate the Supervising Architect's Office was adopted; the flebate on the Tariff bill was continued. cess, lasting to January 2, 1889.

Domestic.—General Harrison was visited by be in possession of the country.

The Ford Congressional Committee found 500 cases of violation of the Immigration laws at Pittsburg. === The negroes were reported as still surrounded by whites at Wahalak, Miss. = The Assembly Chamber at Albany is in readiness for the meeting of the Lesislature.

President John Winslow, Henry Cabot Lodge, from Zanzibar. the Rev. Dr. Talmage, ex-Governor Hoadly, Judge General Stewart L. Woodford, == The Commission for the Revision of the Excise Laws voted that liquor-selling on Sunday should not be allowed. == The students of Columbia College celebrated the beginning of their holidays with a cane-rush. = Railroad presidents held a con-Carolin, who killed his wife, were sentenced to be hanged on February 13. ____ Mayor Hewitt appointed Charles A. Silliman a Dock Commisgioner for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Stark. = Stocks only moderately active, but

advancing under steady buying, and closing firm. The Weather.-Indications for to-day: and colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, '34 degrees; lowest, 17; average, 271-4.

Mayor Hewitt's appointment of a Dock Commissioner to succeed the late Mr. Stark is an excellent one. Mr. Silliman's experience in the transportation business must have given him accurate knowledge of the needs of the business community as related to the waterfront. He is a trustee of Columbia College. and was recommended to the Mayor for this office by the president of the Maritime Exchange and other prominent citizens. The new Commissioner is a Democrat, but not a partisan, and there does not seem to have been any politics in the appointment.

When suspicions of crooked work in connection with the contract for the Brooklyn Federal Building were aroused, an investigation was ordered by the House, but "Tim" Campbell's committee, to which the matter was referred, has done nothing except to report "progress." There will be a different result to the inquiry ordered vesterday by the Senate. The truth about the Brooklyn award and other transactions of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury will now be brought out. There promise to be some interesting developments, as readers of THE TRIBUNE for the last two or three days have learned from our Washington dispatches.

certain, however, that it may not be reopened at a future session. As now disposed of, the saloons must be absolutely closed on Sundays. we believe will be most acceptable to right- penalty which ought inexorably to follow every thinking people. The enforcement of the law

would it not be wise to make the penalties for Sunday sales particularly severe? The Commission's work is approaching a close, and the next meeting will not be held till Thursday. In the meantime the Commissioners should seriously consider a readjustment of the scale of license fees fixed on December 12, and endeavor to bring the standard up to that set by the Legislature in the High-License bill passed at the last session.

STANLEY SAFE IN AUGUST.

The news from Stanley by way of Zanzibar would be reassuring if Osman Digna's mendacity were demonstrated. As it is, the most that can be said is that he was alive and well in the middle of August and was preparing to return to Emin, who has subsequently been reported to be the Mahdi's prisoner. Tippeo Tib's messengers arriving at Zanzibar bear the tidings that Stanley reached 17, having left Emin on May 27. He had returned for loads of stores which had been left behind in charge of his rear-guard. It was his intention to make a fresh start for the Equatorial Provinces on August 27, apparently not being willing to abandon the hope of rescuing Emin. If the journey back occupied as many weeks as his march to Bouyala he would have arrived at Wadelai or possibly Lado on November 17. Now, according to Osman Digna's account sent to General Grenfell, Lado was captured and Emin taken prisoner on October 11. If that story be true, Stanley, while safe on August 17, was approaching in November, not Emin's, but Oman Saleh's headquarters. He may have been led into an ambuscade. If warned in time of the altered condition of affairs he may, of course, have rewould be unlike Stanley. If Emin were still a prisoner at Lado he would be anxious to effect a rescue; and a large portion of his escort must have been left behind in the Equatorial Provinces and he would not have been likely to abandon his white companions and the Zanzibaris without an effort. It is premature then to assume that Stanley's

safety is assured. Indeed, his letter tends to confirm one of the details of Oman Saleh's restated that Stanley had arrived at Emin's headquarters with instructions from the Khedive; that a white traveller was taken prisoner at been there, but had departed, and Oman Saleh was looking for him. Now these details fit in naturally with Stanley's movements. traveller who was captured, if not Captain Casati, was probably one of the four white men who accompanied the relief expedition. Stanley himself had gone back for his rear-guard. and when Lado was captured he was expected within a fortnight. If the account sent to General Grenfell be an Arab fiction, the inventor was certainly favored by a remark the series of coincidences tending to corroborate his lies. Indeed, the correspondence between the capture of Lado as reported by Oman Saleh and the facts as related by Stanley is so close that we apprehend that Osman Digna for once in his life has told the plain, unvarnished truth.

The return of Stanley for the supplies left at Bouyala may be explained on the theory that the invasion of the Equatorial Provinces the Whitechapel fiend, was found dead in a by the Mahdi's forces was not expected when he took leave of Emin on May 27. From an account received during the summer from Khartoum it is known that preparations were then making for the expedition up the White Nile in Gordon's steamers. News of the projected movement could not have reached Lado at Wadelai until long after Stanley's departure. As Emin was well supplied with provisions, and apparently secure against attack, House: The Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed. the explorer naturally returned to take up his Both Houses adjourned for the holiday re- rear-guard. When he approaches Emin's capital he will be in imminent peril, if Oman Saleh

Senators Vedder and Erwin, of New-York, and These conjectures will require reshaping Dr. Gallinger, ex-Congressman from New-Hamp- if the dispatch from St. Thomas has now definitely retired from the Presidential are more skilful artists than dressmakers. The announcing the arrival of Stanley and Emin on the Aruwhimi proves to be correct. These tidings are without date. and do not harmonize with the Zanzibar advices or with the story of Emin's capture. They President Stickney, of the Chicago, Kansas City may mean that Stanley returned to Wadelai. rescued Emin from a perilous position and took and St. Paul Road, created a sensation by his speech in defence of the Interstate Commission, before the Western Freight Association, in Chicago. though, that there may have been a mistake City and Suburban.-The annual dinner of the about Emin's accompanying Stanley, and that New-England Society of Brooklyn was eaten at the St. Thomas dispatch refers to the return of the Academy of Music in that city; speeches by Stanley to Bouyala mentioned in the dispatch

The scene of all these movements is brought John R. Brady, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith and clearly before the eyes of our readers in the admirable map printed on the first page of

MISTAKEN LENIENCY.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has ference in regard to the Western rate war. == just concluded an investigation in its Boston Charles L De Baun, the defaulting cashier of the office which has disclosed a conspiracy among National Park Bank, was brought back from the messengers and some other employes, and Canada, pleaded not guilty to charges of forgeries a consequent loss of money. The loss is small. aggregating \$98,000, and was locked up in de- being made up of daily pilferings, and so far dault of \$40,000 bail. - Henry Carlton, the as is known the rascals have not caused the murderer of Policeman Brennan, and Ferdinand public any inconvenience by delaying dispatches or otherwise directly impairing the service. The thieves robbed the company by pocketing money paid for messages received and sent, and by padding the delivery lists and then taking payment for delivering imaginary dispatches. It is announced that the company will not prosecute the offenders, but will content itself with revising the system.

Probably the motive for this merciful course is the fact that most of those involved are young boys, upon whom the company is unwilling to put a public stigma. Occasionally, we have no doubt, leniency toward an individual is amply justified by the result, and when the question can be settled in secret between the employer and the employed, without taking any other person or the public at large into consideration, nobody has reason to complain. But when a crime has been announced and attention has been fixed upon the criminal, a free pardon is more apt to promote than to discourage wrongdoing among those who are conscious of a tendency in that direction. Persons who are honest by instinct do not need to be inspired by such examples of magnanimity, and those who are honest through fear of punshment are further demoralized at the sight of

a lucky escape. Moreover, a telegraph company is under special obligations to the public. Upon its absolute fidelity depend the fortunes and the honor of its patrons. So accustomed are we to the free use of the facilities which it places at our disposal that we seldom give a thought to the momentous secrets with which it is intrusted during every moment of the day. The most timid and cautious man unhesitatingly commits to an operator the message which he would not divulge to his closest friend. The extreme The question of liquor-selling on Sunday rarity of betrayal is a most extraordinary and was brought to a vote at yesterday's meeting creditable fact, but telegraph companies will of the Excise Revision Commission. It is not justly forfeit some portion of confidence if they relax in the slightest degree the rigid scrutiny of the minutest details of their business. And it seems to us that the first step toward such This is the settlement of the question which a relaxation is a willingness to remit the

discoverable symptom of bad faith on the part

they nor those whom they serve can afford to have it trifled with.

SENATOR EDMUNDS'S RESOLUTION

Washington dispatches inform the country that Senator Edmunds on Wednesday last introduced the following resolution, and had it referred to the Committee on Foreign Rela-

That the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European Government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights or interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare; that the President be requested to communicate the expression of the views of Congress to the Governments of the ntries of Europe.

We need not say that we highly approve this resolution, and regard it as defining the proper Bouyala, on the Upper Aruwhimi, on August and patriotic ground for the Government of the United States to maintain. In reading it every one must see that it is but the condensation of a full discussion of the whole subject contained in two dispatches of Mr. Blaine when he was Secretary of State. One was a diplomatic note sent to all the Powers of Europe, protesting on behalf of the United States against the rumored agreement of those Powers for a European guarantee of the canal's neutrality. The other, which was addressed to Great Britain, fully set forth the attitude of the United States toward the Isthmus question under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Mr. Blaine objected to European nations

having any connection with the matter, even if they were only contemplating a course which the United States would voluntarily adopt. He did not desire the European Powers to join traced his steps to the Aruwhimi. But that with the United States in neutralizing the canal for the world's commerce, because, as he said, "the right to assent implies the right to dissent, and thus the whole question would be thrown open for contention as an international issue." Mr. Blaine added that "it is the fixed purpose of the United States to consider the question as strictly and solely an American question, to be dealt with and decided by the American Powers." We are glad that so eminent a Senator as Mr. Edmunds is reaffirming port of the capture of Lado. That report Mr. Blaine's position. Should the question be debated. Senators will do well to consult the dispatches of Mr. Blaine on this subject, which will be found in "The Foreign Relations of that from her point of view a pocket-book is a Lado; and that another one had previously the United States" for 1881, under the head small case carried in the hand. Walk through of Great Britain.

It may be well to recall also that last winter a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, by large majorities in both branches, agreed to summon a Congress of American Nations to meet in Washington during the coming year, for the mutual strengthening and helpfulness of all who inhabit North and South America. That was also a singular vindication of Mr. Blaine's policy while Secretary of State. It is well to recall that he issued, with the approval of both President Garfield and President Arthur, an invitation to all American nations to meet in a Congress at Washington in 1882. More than one-half the invitations had been accepted when Mr. Frelinghuyson succeeded Mr. Blaine in the State Department. Frelinghuysen's opinions were adverse to such a Congress, and he induced President Arthur o reverse the policy and to recall the invitaions. We plainly expressed our views at the ime as to the great mistake thus committed.

reaffirmed the wisdom of this policy. Whatever of merit there may be in these diplomatic movements belongs of right to Mr. Blaine. And now, when they meet with the general approval of all parties, it is an instructive lesson to recall that in 1881 and 1882 they were warmly denounced as specimens of adventurous diplomacy," and as embodying he very spirit and essence of "Jingoism." makeweight against Mr. Blaine's candidacy to wear gowns that fit badly. for the Presidency then impending. As he e did in the field of diplomacy.

Time does make all things even!

The report of the British Gold and Silver Commission, which was formed to investigate the causes of divergence between the two metals and to recommend a remedy, does not appear satisfactory to either of the parties represented. Six members of the Commission were in favor of a single standard of gold only. and they adhere to their opinion. Six were in favor of bi-metallism, and they also adhere. The report is in three parts, of which the first embraces the information gathered, the arguments on both sides, and the only conclusions upon which the entire Commission could agree. Part two embraces the findings of the advocates of a gold standard, and part three sets forth the opinions of the advocates of bimetallism, and it is considered that the reasoning on both sides is presented with unusual skill. The Commission agrees only so far as to say:

The true explanation of the phenomena which we are directed to investigate is to be found in a combination of causes, and cannot be attributed to any one cause alone. The action of the Latin Union in 1873 roke the link between silver and gold which had kept the price of the former, as measured by atter, constant at about the legal ratio, and when this link was broken, the silver market was open to the in tuence of all the factors which go to affect the price of a commodity. These factors happen, since 1873, to have operated in the direction of a fall in the gold-price

Probably few outside the Commission will dispute this conclusion, and fewer still regard it as exceedingly valuable. It scarcely justifies the report telegraphed to this country some time ago, that the Commission had substantially agreed in favor of bi-metallism. But four members of the Commission who signed part two recommend an issue of \$2 50 and \$5 small notes based upon silver. The other two dissent, and it does not appear that the six who signed part three would accept this half measure as a remedy for the evils which they believe the partial demonetization of silver has

produced. The argument against a bi-metallic compact s not new. In effect, it is that the evils of the existing situation are known and can be endured. But the change contemplated appears to six members a "tremendous" one, which they dread as "a leap in the dark," and they also hold that the mere apprehension of that change in the public mind would involve some danger. They "feel that the matter needs more discussion," and suggest that the Government of India may close its mints, and to large holders of the metal the effects might be serious, so that foreign governments might agree to open their mints to a greater extent if India would agree not to close its mints for a term of years. This is somewhat grotesque, with India almost exclusively which would be is a good opening for a young man. affected by the performance threatened but other nations exclusively are desired to take ction in order to keep the Government of India from doing mischief.

The advocates of bi-metallism urge that the s a condition that will again confront us. Why of their employes. Their relation to the social situation prior to 1878; that the existing ten- lots were cast in these cities, an increase of only

the fruit of apprehension that silver may be more completely discarded; that the stability of the standard of value in Great Britain has already been impaired by the action of other countries, and it is of vital importance to arrest the evil. The question whether debtors will be unduly favored is argued at length, and it is urged that, whatever the evils to be apprehended from international compact, those which may be expected from continuance of present uncertainty are infinitely more serious.

Americans will find no difficulty in perceiving that the advocates of a settlement have the best of the argument, for they recognize the fact that the existing uncertainty involves great evils, and for England great perils. Their opponents gain nothing by solemnly proposing that other nations should do something to pull England's chestnuts out of the fire. The use of some additional subsidiary silver, or small notes which would circulate without depreciation, if at all, only because virtually interchangeable with notes redeemed in gold, would not help the matter at all. This country has "used" in similar ways a vast amount of silver. It has kept a large part of the product off the world's market for ten years. There is no evidence that the market for bullion has been helped, excepting as an ultimate settlement has been deferred, possibly to the convenience of England. It does not follow that a more speedy settlement would not have been better for all concerned. The problem remains as threatening as before; perhaps more threatening, since the stock of silver which might be thrown upon the market is larger, while English investments in this and other silver-using countries are also enormously increased.

THE YOUNG LADY AND HER POCKET-

BOOK. What is a pocket-book? We address this question to the young lady of the period. We address it to her respectfully but firmly, and with much curiosity. It is evident that she does not define a pocket-book as a small case that is carried in a pocket. O, no, not she. To be sure, its name implies that a pocket-book is carried in a pocket. To be sure, too, the dictionaries tell us that a pocket-book is carried in pocket. But the young lady of the period, spite of the pocket-book's name and in spite of the dictionaries, gives the world to understand any of our busy streets to-day and notice the young lady of the period as she goes about her Christmas shopping. Where does she carry her pocket-book? Not in her pocket, but in her

Obviously there is an advantage in carrying a pocket-book in the hand rather than in the pocket But the advantage is not in favor of the young lady of the period, but of brute men of th period whose career is pursued to the motto, Whenever you get a chance to steal a pocketbook, steal it." It delights these professionals to observe that the young lady of the period kindly co-sperates with them by keeping her pocket-book where they can readily get at it. If she consigned it to her pocket when she started out to do her shopping, only producing it when she had occasion to pay a bill, life would be a less joyous and more precarious thing than it now is to pocket-book snatchers. It is only fair to state that the young lady of the period has been heard to explain that she carried her pocketbook in her hand, not from choice, but from necessity, the fact being that the gowns in which We are glad that, though tardily, Congress has she takes her walks abroad are not furnished with pockets. Yes, but why are they not furnished with pockets? This pivotal inquiry induces the dressmaker of the period to take the floor, and she argues that a gown with pockets does not fit as well as a gown without pockets. Of course, if a gown with pockets cannot be rehed upon to fit perfectly, there is no help for itthe pocket-book of the young lady of the period must be carried in her hand. It is not that she hates less to have her pocket-book snatched from Perhaps this ground was largely taken as a her, but that-and very naturally-she hates more

This interesting inquiry suggests that tailors ield, it seems that he can have credit for what clothes that a man gets from a tailor who knows his business fit perfectly, and yet, just count the pockets. In the trousers three, in the waistcoat four, in the coat four, in the overcoat four, THE SILVER PROBLEM IN ENGLAND. total, fifteen-on a moderate estimate. Now, if men can be rendered glasses of fashion, moulds of form, and can still be supplied with fifteen pockets, it would seem possible to give the young lady of the period one pocket big enough to hold a small pocket-book without endangering the fit of her gown. At least, that is the way it strikes the purely male mind; but then the male mind knows so little about gowns that its conceptions may be wholly impracticable.

It is not too early to call special attention to the announcement that the annual conference of the State Anti-Saloon Republican League is to be held in Albany on January 30 and 31. Naturally a good deal of attention will be paid to the subject of legislation, and High License and temperance reform generally will undoubtedly receive the consideration which their importance There promises to be a large atdemands. tendance, and the League has it in its power to make its influence felt for good on many questions in which the public at large are profoundly in-

The official statements of exports from the principal ports in November show a small in-crease in the value of cotton exported, a relatively larger increase in the value of oil, and a gain of 25 per cent in the value of cattle and hogs, while the decrease in breadstuffs and provisions is considerable. The following shows the value of exports of each class for the month of

37,584,463 9,503,731 7,076,689 3,713,074 488,847 Total . . 857,801,715 858,366,804

In these items the decrease in value is only \$565,689, or about 1 per cent. The remaining exports in November of last year were in value \$17,207,638, and if the amount should prove to have been the same this year the aggregate of exports would be about \$75,000,000, against imports probably not much exceeding \$60,000,000. There is a possibility, however, that the exports of foreign products during the month of November may have been larger than usual, if goods imported in expectation of a change of tariff have been to any extent shipped away again. It may be noticed that the de-crease in value would have been large but for a considerable advance in prices of the more important products; thus the average price of cotton exported was 9.9 cents per pound, against 9.8 last year; the average price of oil was 8.07 cents, against 7.63 cents per gallon last year: the average for flour was \$5 18 per barrel, against \$4.54 last year, and the average for wheat was 97.7 cents, against 81.1 cents per bushel last

Among all the conflicting rumors about the President's occupation and abode after March one suggestion has been overlooked. shouldn't be come to New-York and run for Sheriff? There was once a Sheriff who became in view of the fact that it is English commerce successively Mayor, Governor and President. It

In Massachusetts the liquor problem is solved, temporarily at least, by the practice of voting every year for or against license. The total vote of the twenty-five cities of Massachusetts last year was 142,279, and the liquor men won 'tremendous change' is merely a return to the by only 11,723 votes. This year 148,108 bal-

organism is peculiar and delicate, and neither dency to use gold rather than silver is but 5,829. But the liquor men increased their suplicense party fell from 65,278 to 58,443. The liquor people carried only fifteen of the twentyfive cities in 1887, but they carried nineteen of them in November. These facts tend strongly in the direction, as similar comparisons tend all over the land, of showing that the liquor organizations are working with such effectiveness as to make prohibition further off every year.

In the passing away of James N. Matthews, the Editor and proprietor of "The Buffalo Express," the journalism of the interior suffers a serious loss. Mr. Matthews was a most vigorous personality, a good hater, but a better friend, and the newspaper which he conducted so successfully hore the stamp of that sort of a man. He never lacked for convictions nor for the courage to express them, and he wielded a sharp, incisive pen. In private life he was greatly liked, and rightly so, for he was a model of warmheartedness and courtesy.

In replying to Lord Spencer's remark in a recent speech at Rochester, England, that Parliament should put away the mischievous and false notion that civil war in Ireland would follow the establishment of Home Rule, and that what was best for the majority of the Irish people and not for a small minority should guide Parliamentary action, "The London Spectator" serenely observes: "The main point is that the utter aversion of this proportion of the Irish people to the proposed plan (Home Rule) is quite certain to make it injurious to the remainder, even if it were not injurious to them on other grounds." The meaning of this obviously is that in the true science of government the large majority of a people should refrain or be restrained from doing anything which, in their judgment, would promote the general prosperity in case a small minority is "utterly averse" to it, so utterly averse as to resent it with bullets; and the reason why the great majority should thus yield to the small minority is because they would otherwise have trouble. We don't remember to have seen this view of political duty and policy before. It is interesting as a novelty as well as because it is "the main point" in the Irish question and the best that can be said against Home Rule.

Passengers travelling between Boston and Washington will mourn the withdrawal of the train which used to convey them aboard the burned transport Maryland, while they slept, without any interruption of the journey. The next best thing for them to do is to spend a day in New-York in the improvement of their minds.

PERSONAL.

The late A. S. Abell left his newspaper, "The Baltimore Sun," to his three sons, and about half a million dollars to various relations, friends and public institutions. The remainder of his fortune is to be divided equally among his eight children. The total value of the estate is more than five millions.

The Duchess of Galliera was a devoted Royalist. Her only son and heir, Signor Ferrari, refuses the title of Duke, and is a rabid Socialist.

Mr. Bright used to be fond of salmon-fishing in the Highlands. One evening he and his party were returning to their inn, after a day of poor sport to all except himself—and he had a brace of fine salmon. By the roadside, on a heap of stones, they passed a for you once." The sequel was as follows: After Sedlmayer, who was heard for the "It will at least make a good dinner for you once. The sequel was as coming down to dinner when a girl happened to be crossing to the larder with a fine fish. "That is my salmon," said Mr. Bright, "I know him, for he was hooked on the outside. Where did you get it!" "Oh, from said Mr. Bright. "I know him, for he was hooked on the outside. Where did you get it?" "Oh, from Sandy," said the simple Scotch lassle, "and he is in the tap-room." Mr. Bright, looking rather grim and stern, forced his way into the tap-room, where his lachrymose friend sat with a number of cronies taking his "nip," and in full give recounting his adventure. Nor was he a bit abashed at the stern face of the People's Tribune, but had begun a long explanatory statement, when the glance of scorn which had electrified Parliaments and audiences swept over him. Without a word Mr. Bright returned to his place. Afterward he was not so lavish with his fish."

Mrs. Mark Hopkins Searles is building a splendid ansion on Block Island.

The American and Irish clergy in Rome express themselves as greatly pleased with the cordial recep-tion accorded by the Pope and the Vatican authorities to the Hon. Charles A. Dana, Editor of "The New-York Sun."

The Emperor of Austria has a wonderful memory, which is, of course, of great service to him in his public duties, but he achieves more by hard work and painstaking. His scrupulously regulated life, also, provides him with the necessary time for all his luties, even on days when he has to speak with from 100 to 150 persons, as is not seldom the case. The Emperor rises all the year round at 6 in the morning, but very often he is surprised by his personal attendants when sitting at table as early as 4 in the morning; and between the hour of rising and that of going to bed—usually at 10 in the evening—lies a day of harder work than that of the tiller of the soil, relieved only by some reading, which, together with the theatre and the shooting in the mountains, constitute the Monarch's only pastime. His Majesty can laugh as heartily over a picture of an illustrated paper as whilst hearing a comety in the Burg Theatre, can enjoy the naive remark of a Styrian peasant who forgets the rank of the sports man in a costume resembling his own, or the self possessed reply to some question by a proud Hun garian peasant who believes he can speak frankly with his King.

Mr. Milton Wellings began to write much a self-part of the sports. able as early as 4 in the morning; and

Mr. Milton Wellings began to write music at the age of ten years, but did not take it up seriously until the death of his father left him penulless. THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The protection Democrats of Birmingham, Ala.,

who recently called on General Harrison are, of course, abused by the stick-in-the-mud Southern Bourbon papers like "The Richmond State." neighbor, "The Richmond Whig" (Dem.), takes a more hopeful tone. It says: "Although efforts are being made to dwarf the signifince of this movement, we believe it is destined to grow and develop into imposing proportions in the near future. There are a great many practical business men in the South deeply interested in its ndustrial development, who are tired of partisan politics, and like the gentlemen from Birmingham, they care not by what name an Administration is called provided it will give peace and quietude to the country and promote and aid the development of our natural resources."

our natural resources."

What Papa Overheard.—Evangeline (just after the "Yes")—But you haven't told me a word about your profession, Hector.

Hector—I'm a Promoter, my dear, and you've just helped me organize the company. Your father shall be the president and you the manager.

Evangeline—But where do you come in i Hector—Oh, I'll be the receiver.—(Puck.

An Ohio man is said to be writing a play in which

the leading character will be a dog. He will probably call it "The Dog Star." A MEMORY.

One moonlit night, long, long Within my memory lingers.
Then I recall her answers low,
The clasp of slender fingers. Her hand lay lightly on my arm

As home we slowly wandere While I the secret of her charm Resistless, vainly poudered. That perfect night her witching grace Made provocation ample: The moonbeams lovingly caressed her face, And set a bad example.

At last we reached her father's gate—
"And then," you say, "you kissed her!"
Oh, no! you're too precipitate.
You see, she was my sister.

much-travelled Bostonian appears in "The Bos on Transcript" to say that " Boston's chain of urban decoration, leading out for miles from the path of the business quarter, is worthy of any metropolis, and far beyond any metropolitan decoration elsewhere

Propitious Weather—Mrs. Hobson (just bereaved)
—Must you go, Mrs. Hendricks!
Mrs. Hendricks—Yes, it is getting late. Let me assure you again of my heartfelt sympathy in the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Hobson. Goodbye, I hope you will have a pleasant day for the funeral—(The Epoch.

on our continent,"

George Chauncey, of Boston, began his career as an orthodox Christian minister. Then he became turn a Unitarian, an Agnostic, a Spiritualist, a Theosophist, a Rosicrucian, a Hermetic Philosopher, and a believer in Esoteric Culture. He also became prominent as an infidel lecturer. He has now bexed the religious compass by again becoming an orthodox

minister, and announces his intention of confessing the truth on the same platform to Boston from which he so long taught error.

There is nothing in this world that so takes the starch out of a newly married man as to be led into a jewelry store where there is a young lady cierk with whom he used to walk in the gloaming for the purpose of looking at some gold shoulder pins engraved with the word "Baby."—(Jeweilers' Weekly.

The Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, w.o is the senior warden of the Episcopal Church of St. Edward the Martyr, One-hundred-and-ninth-st., near Fifth-ave., has recently given to that church a handsome set of vestments, costing over \$2,000. Mrs. Cornella K. Griswold has also made several valuable donations

is church.

Kelly, the \$10,000 baseball player, has accepted.

Kelly, the \$10,000 baseball player, has accepted.

He this church. is one to so the stage in a buriesque comedy. He is to receive for two weeks \$1,0.0 and a fur-lined overcoat. Many women have succeeded as actuages on account of fine clothes, but whether a fur-lined overcoat will make Keily an actor remains to be seen. It will probably depend upon the amount of favorable criticism it receives.—(Norristown Herald.

The co-operative movement known as the Colored Farmers' Alliance appears to be growing. It has

begun the publication of an official organ at Oxford, N. C., called "The Alliance Advocate." "How many hours are there in a day?" inquired the schoolma'am of Johnny Stubbins in the geography

"Ten, ma'am." said Johnny, whose father belongs to a union; "but there'll only be eight after 1890."— (Chicago News.

Saxony is said to furnish the largest percentage of

suicides of any civilized State. Vocalion-Miss Rasper is to join the Screecher Opera Company, I understand. Stops-Yes, I recommended her to Signor Screecher. Vocalion-But, my dear fellow, she can't sing worth

a cent.
Stops-I know that well enough; but she was in
my choir, and you can't bounce a pretty girl simply
because she can't sing-(Lowell Ciuzen.

M. Shifrin, a Jewish engraver, is to engrave a number of rings in commemoration of the dredth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity, into Russia.

A man may shop from morn till night,
From now till Christma day,
From now till Christma day,
But he can't get a bargain like his wife,
Because he ain't built that way.
—(Wall Street News

But there is one thing very sure— Let no one say us nay— She can't buy hubby good cigars. Because she's not built that way.

Nor can she meet the little bills
That hubby has to pay
The reason, too, is very plain;
Because they're not billed that way.

—(Troy Times

MUSIC.

SIEGFRIED AT THE METROPOLITAN. With the production of "Siegfried" last night at the Metropolitan Opera House the earnest Wagnerian opera season may be said to have opened. "Lohengrin" has already been given, but as that work does not represent the master's fully developed ideas is remained for "Siegfried" to enjoy the honor of beginning what promises to be a significant and promising musical season. The selection of this extreme theoretical work was a wise one. The service of the sentation did credit to the selection, for it of the finest Wagnerian performances which have been given here since the German opera claimed its present magnificent home. There was a numerous and brilliant audience.

The cast included Herr Alvary as Siegfried, Herr Sedimayer as Mime, Herr Fischer as Wotan, Herr Beck as Alberich, Herr Weiss as Feafner, Fran Riel as Erda, Frau Moran-Olden as Brunhilda, and Fraulein Traubmann as the forest bird. The central figure ould not have fallen into better hands than those of Herr Alvary. His representation of Siegfried is well known; but his work last night placed him higher wretched looking man weeping, with his hands on known; but his work last night placed min his face, and all in rags. In answer to Mr. Bright's than ever in the estimation of habitual opera-goers, his face, and all in rags. inquiry, he told a pitcous tale of starvation at home, By his art, his instinct and his looks he is the ideal of a sick child and five hungry children. The Tribune put his hand in his pocket, but unluckilly had no change. "Never mind, take that," he said, offering a salmen. "It will at least the said of the fortunate in having such a co-operator as Herr as Mime. Grotesque, repulsive, and hideous in his make-up, leering in looks, cunning and significant in manner, he made a dwarf wi was an artistic foil for Herr Alvary's Siegfried. His acting was not marked with breadth, but it was artistic. His voice sounded weak, but he tinged it with a whining, insinuating quality, which effective, though it was not always a good substitute effective, though it was not always a good substitute for the cunning and malice demanded. Herr Fischer was a dignified and impressive wotan. Frau Moran-Olden, whose appearance was eagerly looked forward to, was successful in her part. Her representation was strong and lovely and her singing as admirable as usual. Frau Traubmann was a trifle nervous, but acquitted herseif with credit.

The mounting of the opera was in keeping with the spirit of the performance, and the strong, dramatic orchestral delineation was all that could be desired from Herr Seidl.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE.

SECOND EXHIBITION.

The members of the Architectural League opened their second exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Gallerie yesterday, when it was found that the enthusiasm which led to the first exhibition has been well maintained. There was less of expectant interest than last year and the entrance hall offered nothing so striking as Mr. Blum's designs of a year age, but on the other hand there were Mr. Warner's beautiful caryatides to grace the doorway between the galleries, and the an exhibition of decorative design, with its contributions from Messrs. Tiffany, Blashfield, Walker and others of the moderns, seemed to fulfil its purpose even better than last year. The architectural designs fill the larger gallery, and here we may again congretulate ourselves upon the passing of so-called "Queen Anne," always a misnomer, upon the tendency to return to the comparatively simple forms of the classicism of Louis XVI in interior decoration, upon he zeal and aptness which our younger architects are showing in the designing of country houses, and upon evidences of an earnest and more wisely directed fort to solve the problem offered by great business buildings of beights unknown before the days of elevators. There may be no signs of a " movement," but genuine movements, whether in literature, art or architecture, are not to be met with every year. It will be easy to find crudities in this exhibition, to detect illustrations of that feverish straining for effect which so often characterizes our expression in art, and it will not be hard to discover illustrations of inadequate dealing

be hard to discover illustrations of inadequate dealing with practical problems and a jumbling of irreconciliable motifs. The latter is a familiar criticism, but perhaps it is necessary to hold our designers to an accountability less strict. It is for them to solve certain problems of practical use, appearance, place and climate, and if the motifs of two centuries or countries can bot be adapted to an actual utility, if they can be sincerely used, to borrow the old acstacite stang, there is surely some pedanticism in too strict an insistance upon the proprieties. But all that we have had in mind to say is that these young architects are to be congranulated upon the interest of the exhibition which they have organized, and, we may add, its promise. BUT HE'S NOT SO FRANK AS EDGERTON. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton declares that the Civil Service system is a "hollow and extravagant fraud." Another conspicuous individual of Mr. Edgerton's acquaintance is of the same opinion. His name is Grover Cleveland.

THE OPINION OF AN EXPERT. From The New-York Sun.

The Hon. Dorman Bridgman Eaton has been found, an answer to the question whether in his opinion civil Service reform is as popular how as some time ago, he asseverates that she are. No doubt. Then and now just as popular, to use the meaty comparison which the Old Roman borrowed from his Uncle Willman Allen, as a powder mill in Sheol. From The New-York Sun.

AND WITH PARIS!

From The Boston Herald. An earnest effort is making in New-York to open the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Sundays. It is to be hoped that the effort will succeed. When it does the metropolis of the county will be abreast with

NOBLE DAKOTANS!

From The Minneapolis Tritune.

There is a real touch of auman sadness to be found in the fact that the Dalota newspapers nowadays rarely mention the name of Mr. Cleveland, and have entirely ceased from pointing the linger of scorn at Governor Church. Dakota chivairy forbids kicking the head off a man who is sown.

EVERY MORNING! THEY WOULD NOT LAST LONG.

From The Chicago News.

Charles A. Dana has just paid a visit to the Pope.

Lee must have been greatly interested in the spiritual condition of the remarkable man who cats a Mugwamp raw every morning to give him an appetite for breakfast.

A KINK IN THE WIRE SOMEWHERE. From The Detroit Tribine.

The various and widely different reports from the Mississippi shooting afair indicate that the telegraph wires have been bady bent. For obvious reasons some people down Soath don't like to have the whole truth and nothing but the truth made public. It is to be hoped that the facts in this case may not be suppressed.

HARDON POOR BAILEY.

From The Norwich Bulletin.